

Weekly National Intelligence.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

Weekly National Intelligence.

By GALE & SEATON.
JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two Dollars, payable in advance.
A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, ten copies of the Weekly paper; and a reduction of 25 per cent. (one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, twenty or more copies.
No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be sent to any one unless paid for in advance, nor any longer than the time for which it is paid.

THE MARYLAND "ELECTION."

It is known to our readers that as soon as the President of the United States was apprised of the "orders" which the military commander at Baltimore had assumed to issue in view of the election in Maryland, he directed that the first of the "regulations" should be annulled. That regulation was in the following words:

"I. That all provost marshals and other military officers do arrest all such persons [i. e., all persons who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful Government, or given aid and comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States] found at, or hanging about, or approaching any poll or place of election on the 4th of November, 1863, and report such arrest to these headquarters."

The second of Gen. Schenck's "regulations" prescribed a test oath as a qualification of suffrage, supplementary to the laws of Maryland.

The third "regulation" is in the following words: "Provost marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any judge of an election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order, or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the Government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter."

It is difficult to conceive of the political or military understanding that could indite and publish such "orders" as these in the face of the American people. And yet this is the shape in which Gen. Schenck deliberately chose to issue his original regulations. They are, therefore, the standard by which we are authorized to try his notions as to the extent of the power of a military commander to supervise and control the elective franchise in a Loyal State. And we know of no better commentary on the nature and effect of his regulations than that of Gov. Bradford, whose proclamation Gen. Schenck undertook to suppress according to his will and pleasure. Gov. Bradford says:

"The first and third of the order are the most remarkable items of the arbitrary authority it assumes. The first places all persons supposed to have given aid and comfort or encouragement to persons engaged in the rebellion, and those who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, at the mercy of a military officer and provost marshal, and orders the latter to arrest them when 'approaching the polls,' &c., and the third clause intimates to the judges of election, in very unmistakable terms, the dangers they incur in case they disobey the military authority. These sworn officers of the law have a new law prescribed to them in this military order, and for disobedience of which they are to be reported to these headquarters, and must, of course, take warning of the consequences that will ensue."

In a word these "orders" gave to the Provost Marshal of the Fifth Congressional District, whom Gen. Schenck knew to be a candidate for Congress, full power and authority to arrest all persons "found at, or hanging about, or approaching any poll or place of election," and whom his subordinates might consider to have given aid and comfort, or encouragement, to the rebellion. The Provost Marshal and his subordinates were thus not only empowered to preside over the judges of the election, but also to bar access to the polls in the case of any and every person whom they might choose to arrest for supposed disqualification under the rules prescribed by Gen. Schenck. That is, nobody could reach the polls except such persons as the Provost Marshal's subordinates should allow to pass when discovered in the act of approaching the place of the election; and, after this gauntlet had been run, all voters who succeeded in reaching the polls might, if challenged, be further subjected to a test oath, prescribed by Gen. Schenck as the condition precedent of exercising the right of suffrage in a Loyal State, where, as in other loyal States, the judges of the election are sworn to discharge their duties according to the laws of the State—an oath which they could not keep if they regarded his injunctions; and yet, if they did not perform their duties, they were liable to the effect of law, it was provided by the third of his "regulations" that all judges who "refused their aid in carrying out this order" should be reported to the General's headquarters at Baltimore! Such was the edict which Gen. Schenck framed and published as comporting with his views of right and duty.

Fortunately for the credit of this country, the President instantly rescinded the most obnoxious of Gen. Schenck's prescriptions—that giving to the subordinates of the Provost Marshals full power and authority to arrest anybody they might list in the act of approaching the polls. And the President was careful to rescind it in terms and for reasons which conveyed a severe rebuke to the officer that could so deliberately publish such an "order," for Mr. Lincoln significantly said, in speaking of the terms of the original order, that he annulled it because "these officers being of necessity the exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse."

And as, after the President's hint, this fact must have been plain to Gen. Schenck as it was to every body else without such a hint, we had supposed that this arbitrary edict was destined simply to stand as a monument to mark the extent of the military assumption to which General Schenck would have been willing to go if he had not thus been promptly restrained by the President. But we find we were mistaken. Though the President had straightway annulled this portion of his "orders," no official intimation of the fact was communicated to all the judges who had received the original orders regulating the election. We say such official intimation was not communicated to all the judges. We do not know that it was communicated to any, but we do know that

at one of the election districts of Prince George's county, and that, too, one placed in direct and easy communication with the "Headquarters" at Baltimore, the Provost Marshal of the district (who was the radical candidate for Congress) did not apprize the judges that there had been any modification of the "orders" emanating from Gen. Schenck. The will and wishes of the President were entirely ignored. The original will and wishes of General Schenck were allowed to stand as the supplementary law of Maryland in the matter of suffrage. That our readers may have the evidence of the way in which the election was "managed" we subjoin the following statements:

We have before us an official copy of the original orders promulgated by Gen. Schenck, duly certified by the written signature of "W. M. Este, Major and Aide-de-Camp." This copy contains in full the first order, which the President had annulled. Endorsed on it is the following, addressed by Capt. John C. Holland, the military candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, to the deputy provost marshal charged with the delivery of the "orders":

"Sir: You will please deliver this circular to the judges of the election in your district, and see that their provisions are complied with."
JOHN C. HOLLAND.

"Capt. and Prov. M. 5th Dist. Md."

The circular, in this shape, was delivered to the judges in Bladensburg, and we invite the attention of our readers to the following certificate, the original of which, with the proper signatures of the parties, is in our possession:

"We certify that the foregoing are the only instructions given us by the Deputy Provost Marshal."

BENEDICT YOST,
JOHN BOWIE,
DANIEL E. RYAN,
Judges of Election.

"Z. SHAW,
F. A. FILL,
Clerks of Election."

In addition to this we give the following certificate:

"We certify that Provost Marshal Wright (the Deputy of Holland) said in our presence that he delivered to the judges of the election all the papers sent to him by John C. Holland, Provost Marshal of the 5th Congressional District of Maryland."

BENEDICT YOST,
JOHN BOWIE, Jr.,
DANIEL E. RYAN,
Judges of Election.

"Z. SHAW,
F. A. FILL,
Clerks of Election."

Thus it will be seen that the mandate of the President was, whether through neglect or design, not suffered to prevail. The rescinded and annulled orders of the military commander at Baltimore were allowed to hang over the judges as their imperative rule of military duty, under the threats and intimations contained in the third of Gen. Schenck's original injunctions, commanding all provost marshals to report to him any judge of election who failed to "carry out this order."

We offer no comment on these facts, and raise no question, in this statement, as to which there can be any difference of opinion. We simply summarize to the notice of our readers the legitimate fruits of all arbitrary and lawless power. Those who contend for the authority of Gen. Schenck to override the laws of a Loyal State will not contend for his right to disobey the commands of the President of the United States. Having, without authority from the President, issued orders which, in one very essential respect, the President instantly countermanded, for a reason the most self-evident, Gen. Schenck was bound, by every consideration of military honor and duty, to see to it that the President's countermand was made co-extensive in its distribution with his own original and unauthorized proclamation. But as he trusted the execution of this duty in the Fifth Congressional District to the Provost Marshal, who was a candidate for Congress, and whose only hope of success depended on the strict enforcement of the original orders in all their "provisions," we need not be at all surprised to learn that there was much less promptitude in communicating to the judges of the election the wishes of President Lincoln than the wishes of Gen. Schenck.

We place these statements before our readers with unfeigned sorrow, because they carry with them a condemning record which will be read in the light of history with even more distinctness and breadth than at the present day, when the fumes of political passion obscure the vision of many. And it is for this reason that we have today confined our animadversions to such military delinquencies as can be perceived and condemned by all who have any respect, we will not say for the dignity of Maryland, but for the lawful authority of the President of the United States. All candid persons will cheerfully acquit the President of any intention to disfranchise the loyal voters of Maryland. He took no initiative in this unfortunate affair, and his only intervention in the matter was prompted by a desire to repress a part at least of the caprices of his subordinate, and he sought to do so by promptly annulling the most obnoxious of Gen. Schenck's "orders." But this military mine was sprung upon the people at such a late day, and placed in charge of sappers so much more interested in carrying out their own partisan purposes than the will of the President, that it was impossible for him to procure even the measure of justice he essayed to enforce.

VERMONT TROOPS.

According to the recent report of the adjutant and inspector general of Vermont, it appears that the whole number of troops furnished by the State, and mustered in for three years' service, is 13,992. The whole number of troops for nine months' service is 4,933. At the present time the standing of the State is as follows: Whole number for three years' service, 13,992; excess over demand, 144; whole number required for nine months' service, 4,993; whole number furnished, 4,933; deficiency, 95.

Mr. DODGE, on behalf of the Ohio Relief Committee visited the paroled prisoners at Annapolis on Wednesday and reports that of the one hundred and eighty invalids who arrived there last Thursday from Richmond, forty have already died and many others are in a dying condition.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION DRILL.

The subjoined communication, from a respected citizen of Montgomery county, Maryland, describes the novel operation and effect of the "election drill" invented by Gen. Schenck, of Baltimore, for the qualification of voters in Maryland. We invite the attention of Van Nostrand, the eminent military publisher of our country, to this new application of army tactics, in the hope that he will contract with Gen. Schenck for the preparation of an original work which shall embody the essential features of his "Election Drill," and which may be entitled "The Complete Voter's Manual." We are sure it would command a large sale, especially among disloyal Democrats, who, it seems, according to the representations of our correspondent, have already greatly profited by this new "school of the soldier."

From a Citizen of Montgomery County.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Notwithstanding the thoroughly conservative speech of Mr. Postmaster General Blair upon the "revolutionary schemes of the ultra abolitionists," and in defence of the policy of the President," recently delivered at Rockville, and so justly commended in your columns, we had at least in a portion of Maryland yesterday the doctrines of Solicitor Whiting and the edict of Gen. Schenck enforced practically.

At the election polls which I attended—and where I have been accustomed to vote for the last thirty years without question, let, or hindrance—the first sight that greeted my eyes as I rode up was the arrest of two respectable persons who were quietly riding away from the polls, or rather down the public road near where the polls were held; turned back; made to take the oath of allegiance; and then pronounced (by the military commander who administered the oath, standing near the window, and supported by his aides, all of whom were perfect strangers to the place and the people) qualified voters—and, thus qualified, these persons were then permitted to vote and then discharged. The Democrats, seeing that retreat was as dangerous as advance or stand still, and the great advantage that this new and unexpected development of military authority would give them, became suddenly loyal and as obedient as lambs; and at once presented themselves, singly, but afterwards in squads of from ten to twenty, in which they were joined by Union men and Union Leaguers, as candidates for this novel mode of "qualifying voters" in Maryland. Thus presented, the word of command was announced "take off your hats"—"hold up your right hands"—all of which was as promptly obeyed as in a military drill, saving and excepting, of course, the awkwardness of new recruits; while the same military officer read the oath of allegiance, when they were announced to the judges as "qualified voters," as each in turn subscribed his name in a book presented by the military officer aforesaid, without any reference whatever, so far as I saw or heard, to age or residence, or even to political sympathy; the oath of allegiance covering every condition, and seeming to be all that was necessary to make every man who would take it—or, from the example set in the commencement, who was on the ground or near the polls—a "qualified voter."

The laws of Maryland make the judges of election the judges of the qualification of voters, and forbid the quartering or assembling of troops at or near the polls on the day of election. But with the practical enforcement of the radical doctrines of Mr. Whiting in Mr. Blair's own State, and for aught I know in his own county and in his own election precinct, of what avail are State laws or State lines, even though supported and defended by all the force, power, and eloquence of his celebrated Rockville speech? N. B.—Since writing the above I have received the return from the election polls above alluded to, which show that this new mode of qualifying voters has had the effect to give the Democrats a considerable majority, where heretofore they have been largely in the minority.

GEN. SCHENCK'S ELECTION ORDER.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican) of Friday, 6th. Quite an important correspondence recently passed between the Governor of Maryland and the President of the United States, accompanied by a cross-fire of proclamations and General Orders between the former and Gen. Schenck. But for the fact that all these papers had reference to the then pending Maryland election, an event that is now with the things of the past, we should republish them all.

We have no doubt whatever that if the question of publishing General Orders No. 53 had been laid before the President on the 2d of November, as a thing proposed to be done, rather than as a thing already commenced, he would have forbidden the publication. Such a proceeding, under the circumstances, was wholly unnecessary, and both it and the suppression of Governor Bradford's proclamation were grave errors. Maryland was as certain to vote for the Union as Massachusetts. Within her borders, with very rare exceptions, there is peace and prosperity. Beyond them to the south there is nothing but distress and desolation. She has chosen the better part, and has no desire to change her condition for one unpeppery worse. Her candidates for office, leaving out two or three stragglers, were men of undoubted loyalty. Nothing, therefore, was more unbecoming than Gen. Schenck's imprudent orders No. 53, and they will now only afford the rebels an opportunity to cavil at an election in which their cause received a more emphatic rebuke than any yet admitted.

ACQUITTAL OF GENERAL BUELL.

From the Army and Navy Journal.
It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Buell has acquitted that officer of the charges brought against him. This result will be received with the utmost satisfaction by all who are cognizant of the merits of the case. Especially west of the Alleghenies, where the character and military career of Gen. Buell are more intimately known than in the East, his acquittal will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, as the vindication and justification—tardy though it be—of a much maligned soldier. Gen. Buell had the misfortune to be one of the victims sacrificed to the nation's own inexperience of war. It is the same old story that appears so often in the history of all democracies suddenly plunged into war. Such men the Greeks exiled, and then raised monuments to their memory; such men Revolutionary France and to the guillotine, and afterwards transferred their ashes to the Pantheon! We hope American history will never be blotted with such acts. It is hard enough to submit, as Gen. Buell has had to do for more than a year, to public suspicion and malice, and the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. The revenge of time comes round, however; a court of his peers has cleared him of every charge that ignorance or dislike brought against him. We now sincerely trust that a field will be assigned to Gen. Buell where his great military talent will have full scope.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Interior Department has received official information from the Cape of Good Hope of the organization of the Mixed Court established at that place pursuant to the treaty with Great Britain of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade. The court is composed as follows: On the part of the United States, the Hon. Benjamin Pringle, Judge; William L. Avery, Arbitrator. On the part of Great Britain, George Fiero, Esq., Judge; Edgar Leopold Taynor, Arbitrator; Wm. Towner Smith, Registrar; Thomas Tenley, Marshal.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The currency question continues to be discussed in the Richmond Enquirer. The problem to be solved is, how can the Confederacy be relieved of the redundant Government currency which has been, and continues to be, put into circulation to meet its necessities. A writer in the Enquirer of the 6th inst. proposes, in order to force the exchange of this currency for Government bonds, to lay an annual tax upon the former amounting to one-third of its nominal value. The writer argues as follows:

"The real difficulty lies not with the Government, but with the holders of those surplus millions of Treasury notes which we wish to put out of circulation; and this from the fact that these notes are worth more in the hands of holders than the Government bounty it has been or can be offered. Unless this state of things can be changed I apprehend all legislation upon the subject will prove abortive. The great mass of these Treasury notes are held by men engaged in reckless and unlawful speculation—and are used for carrying on the business—speculating in cotton, breadstuffs, and running the blockade. The profits arising from this gambling are enormous, far greater than eight per cent. bonds. Thence the unwillingness of the holders to invest these notes in any bonds that Government has offered."

"There are but two principles to which we can look in the present emergency for safety—the patriotism of the people and their self-interest. The former has been appealed to and failed. The Government, last April, offered its bonds in market, drawing eight per cent; and every applicant was a subscriber. Treasury notes of \$100,000 were sold in these bonds, but to no purpose. The notes would yield more profit than the bonds, and therefore they refused to invest; and while the same motives laid the same course will be pursued by the same men. To what alternative then are we next to look? The only course now left for Government is to direct its legislation as to the redemption of these Treasury notes in the hands of speculators, and make it their interest to invest them in Government bonds. Can this be done and how?"

"There is a very obvious and simple way of reaching this end, if the Government has but the firmness to adopt it. We are told that by December, 1863, there will be some \$550,000,000 in circulation, and for the legitimate business of the country we need only some \$100,000,000. Let the next Congress, then, lay a tax of 33 1/3 per cent. on \$550,000,000 of Treasury notes, exempting the last \$100,000,000 issued from taxation. Under such a tax it is probable that the holders would find it to their interest to invest these notes in Government bonds. Let the bonds put in market be exempt from taxation and draw seven per cent interest. If any portion of our citizens can afford to pay a tax of 33 1/3 per cent. on Treasury notes, they will find a profitable business, why it is but fair that they should share those profits with the Government."

"The probabilities, however, are that such a tax would cause the mass of the notes so taxed to be funded, and the evil that threatens our ruin would be removed. I, however, am mistaken, and the Government could still find it their interest to hold the notes and carry on their speculations, then the tax would yield the Government the handsome sum of more than \$180,000,000. And this would arise from a tax not upon the real wealth of the country, but upon the mere profits of speculation. Such a tax would oppress no honest and patriotic man; it would not touch the soldier or his family, or any of that class who live on fixed salaries. It would fall almost exclusively upon men who are at home making fortunes, getting rich with the war, and who should be made to bear some of the burden."

The "Carolinian," published at Columbia, South Carolina, is also discussing the currency question. It says:

"The depreciation of the currency has been caused in a great degree by the want of confidence of the people. The blockade of our ports caused a demand for coin and exchange, to import merchandise, and as the premium on coin and exchange advanced so in proportion the prices of goods imported advanced, and as imported merchandise advanced in price, the prices of all articles—the necessities of life—were correspondingly advanced. To remedy the first evil will check the latter."

"The indebtedness of the Government, according to a statement put forth lately by the Treasury Department, is, in round numbers, \$540,000,000. Of this amount is \$287,000,000—leaving \$253,000,000 as the present circulation. 'T' withdraw a large proportion of this sum and meet the wants of the Government for the fiscal year is the question. No coercive policy will answer. The people must have confidence in the hands of the Government, and by the tax will invest in the loan to a great extent. The interest will carry us through."

"Let Congress at once be called together, and create a loan of \$1,000,000,000 at six per cent, making an annual interest of \$60,000,000, payable in coin. To secure the interest on the loan let a tax of five per cent be produced \$500,000,000—leaving \$450,000,000 as the present circulation. 'T' withdraw a large proportion of this sum and meet the wants of the Government for the fiscal year is the question. No coercive policy will answer. The people must have confidence in the hands of the Government, and by the tax will invest in the loan to a great extent. The interest will carry us through."

Present debt, as last reported.....\$540,000,000
Say will be required by Jan. 1, 1864.....380,000,000
And by July 1, 1864.....400,000,000
Total.....\$1,320,000,000
Deduct from this sum the amount received from taxes to Jan. 1, 1864, say.....120,000,000
Balance.....\$1,200,000,000
The amount now funded.....387,000,000
Total.....\$1,587,000,000

"If the loan as proposed above taken—\$1,000,000,000—it will leave \$113,000,000 for currency."

"We are glad to see this question engaging the minds of some of our ablest men, and if my suggestions are worth anything they can be worked out."

EXPENSES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th ultimo, who is highly endorsed by that paper, in submitting at length his views of the oppressiveness resulting from the Confederate currency system, speaks as follows of the increasing expenditures of the Government:

"Government finds itself in this predicament: itself a sufferer and the people suffering. It is anxious to retrieve itself, and to ease the burden of the Government, by offering relief! A bank issues notes, but it receives notes in return. For every dollar that goes out in currency it receives a dollar in the form of a note, and when the note falls due it receives its due or an equivalent dollar bank bill. It pays the note, and it receives the bank bill, but takes no note—receives no return. Its expenditures are consumed as they go. True, it has taxes coming in; these are its income—it has no property. These taxes furnish the only means of redeeming its notes. The wants of the Government are necessarily immense. We append below an estimate of what they are for the current six months:

Estimates for the expenditures for the six months ending December 31, 1863.

Civil Government.....\$2,087,116
Interest, Public Debt.....2,040,000
Principal, Public Debt.....1,288,700
War—Pay.....1,790,000
Quartermaster.....79,000,000
Transportation.....58,500,000
Surplies.....12,500,000
Commissary.....90,000,000
Medical Department.....4,500,000
Ordnance.....2,400,000
Engineering.....900,000
Navy—Pay.....1,400,000
Provisions.....1,348,000
Stores.....263,000
Iron Clads.....20,000,000
Fuel.....1,000,000
Sundries.....1,250,000
Total, six months.....\$65,961,816

"The commissary estimate in the report of the Secretary is \$120,000,000, but this covers part of the first six months."

"In regard to the excess over old prices in the foregoing table, we have no means of making any exact estimate. But it is probable that the excess would reach \$150,000,000 for six months—that is, \$300,000,000 for twelve months. We do not understand how to avail ourselves of this right. In a word, the condition of our finances is bad now, and getting worse daily, rapidly approaching ruin; and yet we have men, means, and willing minds to improve them if we knew how."

"Government must continue in the course of a year about \$350,000,000, \$400,000,000, even upon a specie basis—upon actual basis about \$700,000,000—by estimate made a few months ago; at present rates \$1,000,000,000; and that notwithstanding the fact that the Government gets many things at old prices—many and large items—soldiers' wages, railroad transportation, &c. (We pretend not to accuracy in these estimates.) The truth, then, is, increasing, for all the old difficulties remain, and new ones are added daily. In the nervous language of Mr. Toombs, we are exhausting the national resources in the ratio of geometrical progression."

ENGLISH MONARCHY AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Sir Francis B. Head on the United States Policy During the Canadian Rebellion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

SIR: In the leading article of your journal of this day, in which you support our Government for their detention of the iron-clads in the Mersey, I have read with great pleasure and admiration the following remarks:

"She (the Alabama) was the produce of trickery and evasion. We cannot say how, where, or by what instalments her equipment was furnished; but we can say that she did not leave our ports in the character or fashion of an honest vessel, but in the character of a pirate ship, an 'escape,' and such escapes are exactly the things which we ought to prevent."

Now, sir, as I administered the government of Upper Canada in 1837, will you allow me to contrast the honest course which our Government is at this moment pursuing, and which you are so powerfully supporting, with that which the Government and people of the United States practiced towards Great Britain when a very small portion of her territory was disturbed by an insurrection, the insignificance of which, as compared with the successful secession for nearly three years of eight millions of inhabitants of the Confederate States, may briefly be demonstrated by the following figures and facts:

On the 4th of December, 1837, Mr. McKenzie, in the head of 520 loyal followers, some armed with sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with rifles, suddenly appeared before Toronto. At that moment the population of Upper Canada was \$450,000; the Home district, 60,000; the city of Toronto, 10,000.

On the 7th of December, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise to the United States; and so completely was his insane project defeated by the loyalty of the people, unassisted by troops, that, on the following day, I not only issued a proclamation to stop the volunteers who, from all directions, were flocking towards Toronto, but I placed the militia of seven counties at the disposition of Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada.

On the 13th of December I reported these facts to William L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York, in a letter, in which I stated:

"It is fit I should express your Excellency that there is not at this moment, to my knowledge, within the whole extent of Upper Canada, a single body of men assembled with arms, or otherwise, in opposition to the Government."

Simultaneously with this statement I dispatched to Mr. Marcy Mr. Bethune, requesting his Excellency, in conformity with the statute existing between the Canadian provinces and the State of New York, to deliver to the authorities of Upper Canada William Lyon Mackenzie, to be tried for the murder of Col. Moodie, for arson, and for the robbery, with his own hands, of her Majesty's mail, in full proof of which the requisite documents were enclosed. To my letter and request I received the following reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Albany, December 26, 1837.

To his Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

SIR: I have received from D. Bethune, Esq. the official application, with the documents accompanying it, made by your Excellency on me, as Governor of the State of New York, for the arrest and delivery of William Lyon Mackenzie as a fugitive from justice from the province of Upper Canada.

The documents show, as clearly as they can, that Mackenzie committed the crimes imputed to him; that previous thereto he had revolted and was in arms against her Majesty's Government of Upper Canada. His crime is, therefore, treason; and, if a fugitive in this State, he must be considered as a fugitive to avoid the punishment for this offence, rather than those imputed to him in the documents accompanying your Excellency's application. These latter offences must be considered as the incidents of the alleged treason.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. L. MARCY.

It will be observed that, in the above reply, Governor Marcy abstained from noticing the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in obedience to which I had, on his application to me, faithfully surrendered to the authorities of his State fugitives from the United States, simply on the legal evidence of their guilt. He also abstained from noticing the fact to which Mr. Bethune drew his special attention, namely, the robbery by Mr. Mackenzie of his own State arsenals.

On the 29th of December, 1837, Governor Marcy, after having allowed the American Gens. Van Rensselaer and Sutherland with impunity to seize twenty-two pieces of his artillery, and to issue "proclamations" in the United States offering \$500 for my apprehension, with one hundred acres of land in Canada and \$100 to whoever would join what they were pleased to call "the patriot army," permitted the steamer Caroline, in broad day light, in the presence of the United States Marshal, and in the immediate vicinity of a regiment of militia of the State of New York, to be cut out of the ice by a thousand men. He allowed his own Collector of Customs to give her a license, under which, and insured from loss by a bond publicly given by seventeen American merchants, she sailed, amidst the acclamations of the people, to act as a passage boat to convey Government artillery and American citizens to take possession of Navy Island in Canada.

After reporting to her Majesty's Minister at Washington the foregoing facts, I imperfectly expressed in my feelings as follows:

"I do not remark to your Excellency how unfair and unjust it is that a rebellion, which within the province is so insignificant that it was instantly crushed by the civil inhabitants of the colony, should be revived and rendered formidable by the direct and active management of the American people; and that during the existence not only of peace, but of the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the Government of the United States, the peaceful population of this province should be threatened with devastation and plunder and all the miseries of war by the unjustifiable interference of American citizens."

As their conduct in the bygone period to which I have referred has long ago been forgiven and forgotten by England, surely the Government and people of the disunited States will do well to consider upon what plea they can now entertain feelings hostile to the British people for having, without intervention, merely expressed their opinion as to the probable results of a transatlantic civil war, which, if permitted, they would have endeavored to prevent, and which, without permission, they all deeply and sincerely lament.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, F. B. HEAD.

CROYDON, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE RIVER OPENED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHATTANOOGA, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

We have just had a most brilliant, though almost bloodless victory. It must be known that along the south bank of the Tennessee river, from Lookout Mountain almost to Bridgeport, rebel sharpshooters have, for the last few weeks, become so bold that our teams were compelled to abandon what is called the river road, and to go by a route over Waller's Ridge, which, in bad weather, is almost impassable. Hence we have been on rather short rations for a while, growing, day by day, beautifully shorter—to say nothing about the mules. On the south side of the river the rebels had it all their own way, and their position commanded the valley on the north bank also.

The river below Chattanooga runs in the form of an ω , so that an air line from here to Bridgeport would cut four times within about ten miles. One of the peninsulas thus formed, and the one next to Chattanooga, but on the north side of the river, is very narrow and entirely commanded by Lookout Mountain, at whose base is the turn. The distance around this is about nine miles. The other, on the south side, is about the same distance round, and also in the hands of the rebels; thus giving them the command of many miles of the river by holding only two important points. Lookout was only valuable to them then because it was the key to the position that commanded the river round the lower peninsula, inasmuch as the distance is only two miles and a half across from the ferry at Chattanooga, to Brown's Ferry, by a route which leaves the mountain four miles to the left, and, of course, makes the enemy's guns on that point harmless.

The all-important question to us, then, was how to obtain possession of Brown's Ferry; and I am satisfied that it has been largely involved the holding of Chattanooga to solve this it was necessary to resort to the following desperate expedient:

Yesterday morning, a little after midnight, a flotilla of fifty pinnaces, in each of which were placed thirty select men of Gen. Hazen's brigade, the whole in command of Col. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, dropped down the river from this place to Brown's Ferry, landed on the left side, surprised the enemy's pickets, and drove them from their position. The distance around is nine miles and a half, and the river is a square mile in width. The observation—especially in a bright moonlight night—was a feat that demanded no ordinary skill.

The flotilla was divided into squads of eight, each commanded by a commissioned officer. The men lay flat on the bottom of the boats, which were allowed to float with the current—about five miles an hour—keeping as near the north bank as possible. They could distinctly see the rebel sharpshooters, and even hear them talk. As fast as the squads reached the appointed place they showed over to the left bank, and after unloading were immediately taken to the other side, ready to bring over another force that had been sent across the valley. Thus they kept coming and unloading till the last squad came up, but this unfortunately drifted down a little too far, through which the enemy was discovered, and the enemy and fled into their position. The flotilla was a square mile in width. The observation—especially in a bright moonlight night—was a feat that demanded no ordinary skill.

It is needless and improper to state what and how many troops have been sent over. It is sufficient to know that enough will be there to not only hold the position, but to make the rebels evacuate the whole peninsula, thus virtually clearing the river ready for transportation. Moreover, it gives us an opportunity at any time to flank Lookout Mountain, and thereby necessitate its evacuation by the rebels.

Our loss in the whole affair was not more than about five killed and eighteen wounded. That of the rebels was fully equal if not greater than ours. Great credit is due Gen. Smith, Chief of Engineers, to whom the entire management of the expedition was entrusted; also to Captain Shelby, his assistant, for the skill and energy manifested in laying the bridge. Col. Stanley, of the 15th Ohio, entitled to special praise for the splendid manner in which he maneuvered the flotilla squadrons. Others, no doubt, deserve credit, but my attention was specially called to the men of the 15th Ohio.

Artillery